Society Notes

These be the days for long walks. There

are divers routes and winding ways about

the city outskirts, but each merry party

surveys its own road as it progresses, and

dr, to saunter through the sweet, of coun-paces, with congenial companions, of coun-try glades and fillisides. But, although boat-try glades and said secretaing have al-

have them.

The past week has been devoted by many

The past week has been devoted by many good housekeepers to setting their domains in order. At the white house all has been prepared for the coming season. The carpets and rugs are down in the drawing room suite, the draperies of lace and damask are at the windows, and the pictures and brie-a-brac are in place. The only change in the whole arrangement of the room from that of last year is the substitution of Huntington's full length portrait of ex-President Arthur for that of Gen. Grant in the red parlor. The portrait of the dead general has a conspicuous position

ew York city.
Admiral and Mrs. Werden were making

Admiral and Mrs. Werden were making calls upon friends on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago, have returned to the Blaine house on Dupont circle. They will entertain very handsomely this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, of Cincinnait, have take Dr. Kirdleberger's house, corner G and Twentieth streets, for the winter. They will take possession of it next week.

winter. They will take possession of it next week.

Miss Mary Allen, of New York city, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Nicholas Vedder of Massachusetts avenue. Miss Allen will probably make her home in this city.

The many friends of Miss Belle Vesder will be gratified to learn she has entirely recovered from a very serious illness that confined her to her couch for a fortnight.

Mr. Charles H. Sherrill and Miss Jennie Sherrill are in New York city.

The Swedish minister and Madams Reuterskiold reached this city late on last Saturday evening.

urday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Benj. H. Warder and family, of Springfield, Ohio, have arrived in the city and taken possession of the Windom house, on Scott circle.

Mrs. Edward F. Beale, who has been an

invalid for some seasons past, is very much improved in health this year, and hopes to be able to make and receive calls.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hayes have returned to their beautiful house on Rhode Island

Wednesday evening.
Mr. L. B. Bryan will marry Miss Emily B. Pentland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Pentland, on next Wednesday evening.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard McAllister, jr., re-

Air, and Mis. Richard McAllister, jr., re-turned to the city on Thursday from an ex-tended bridal tour of four weeks. They have taken up their residence with Col. D. P. Whiting, the grandfather of Mrs. McAl-lister, at 2109 F street northwest, and they will be "at home" to their friends on Fri-day afternoons this month and during the season.

The old Carroll mansion on F street has een hired by the Pelis, of New York, for

Secretary and Mrs. Manning returned

Secretary and Mrs. Manning returned from New York last evening.
Mr. O. L. Pruden, assistant secretary to the President, has returned from a visit to his home in New Jersey.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Baldwin will spend the winter in New York city.

The Japanese minister gave two excellent dinners this week in honor of the mikado's birthday. The first, given on Tuesday at the legation, was a m-st enjoyable affair.

and is very popular in society.

Senators Hawley and Sewell, of the select committee on ordnance, are here on busi-ness connected with the work. They have been collecting information concerning the construction of steel gues and plate armor. They have been very successful in their efforts, both here and abroad, and will pre-sent a very satisfactory report in Decem-ber.

The Ordnance Committee

eturns to it again rather than follow a path

# THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY. E. W. FOX, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

Amusements Albaron's—"May Blossom."
National.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.
Fran's—The Dalys. HERZOG's-Jennie Caler.

Consider—Varieties.
Washington Rink—Ninth and R. L avenue.

E Sy. Done-Finest skating surface in the city THERE always is the dence to pay when

RESUVENATION of Mr. Tilden is the only undoubted miracle resulting from Mr. Hill's

WILL Mr. Curtis please exhibit muster rolls of the Mugs who wumped and of

TAMMANY rules and ruins alternately This is her year for ruling. The other

ALEXANDER'S army, awfully arrayed, boldly by battery besieges Belgrade, or rather, threatens to do so in a few days.

THE Athens of America is achieving a reputation for sensational nanchting which bids fair to eclipse the fame of Chi-

THE first formal session of the Balkan conference will be held to-day. It has a difficult but not absolutely impossible task WHEN there is so much idle money in the

world it is sail to have M. de Lesseps crying for a beggarly \$40,000,000 to bury in his Fanama ditch. The growing industry of getting apprintments to fourth-class postoffices

forged recommendations could never have Courished if the era of reform had not set Firz Lee seems to think it was "the spirit of the sage of Monticello" that did the work in old Virginia. This theory lifts

spiritus frumenti. ARCHPEACON GEORGE DENISON, in his coarsely abusive remarks on Mr. Gladstone, reported in a London telegram printed yes rday, proves that even a distinguished

clergyman may be a blackguard.

"Wno will be hurt by the silver dollar !" pathetically inquires the New York Herald. We cannot answer the conundrum, but we would undertake to name a number of good and true men whose feelings are daily hurt by want of the silver dollar-or any other

It is about time for the citizens of all the rum-soaked cities in New England to be getting up their regular annual memo-rial to Congress to prohibit the sale of strong drinks in the most temperate and well-ordered of American cities, to wit, the national capital.

THE Philadelphia Inquirer says: "It is understood that several members of the Cabinet would favor a change of the naticnal capital to New York." But as the capital cannot go to New York a compromise has been agreed upon by the terms of which New York comes to the capital, in large and numerous sections, to run th government.

THE New York Tribune says, and says truly, that "if half of the 50,000 Republi-cans who stayed at home in the counties from which returns have been already received had taken the trouble to cast their votes, the administration would have been defeated in the President's own state in the first year of his term." And yet the ugly fact remains that those "50,000 Republi cans" were not very anxious to defeat the administration. The man who stays at home on election day half indorses the party against which he is accustomed to

THE Philadelphia Press has a comparison of last year's vote in New York city and state with this year's which presents somsuggestive and instructive results. Blaine's vote in the city was 90,005, while Davenport's is only 75,554. Davenport thus falls 15,000 behind Blaine. On the other hand, Cleveland had 133,222 and Hill 123, loss being less than 10,000. Cleveland's majority in the city was 42,127, while Hill's is 48,012. The Press mentions in this connection that "the Mugwump and all their newspapers bitterly opposed Blaine and carnestly supported Davenport: and the candidate whom they fought commanded 15,000 more votes than the cardidate whom they sustained. The result does not prove that the Mugwumps had no strength, but it does prove that Mr. Blaine brought more votes to the party than he re pelled. Every Republican element which opposed Blaine favored Davenport, and yet Blaine lost New York state by only 1,047,

Some weeks ago the REPUBLICAN gave the details of a remarkable decision by the supreme court of Texas, setting aside a verdict on the ground that the jury was "unduly influenced" by the hard words hurled by the lawyer on one side against the elient-a railroad corporationother. In a case recently tried in Georgia elmilar objection was raised. This, too, was a suit for damages brought against a railroad corporation. The plaintiff recovered a verdict, which the defendant moved set aside on the ground that the plaint iff's lawyer in his closing argument to the jury had "with great elequence and power described the agony, the suffering, and the torture endured by his client," and insisted that ofer this as well as for every sigh every groan, and every pain that he had suffered be should have compensation equivalent to his agony." examplained that "the effect of this impossioned appeal was electrical and produced a verdiet founded not upon law and fact but upon sympathy and sorrow," But the Georgia court did not follow the Texas precedent. It decided n new trial and, in stating the reasons on dulged in a tide of gush scarnely inferior to

that of the plaintiff's attorney. "Impas stoned appeal and persuasive eloquenee, said the judge who delivered the opinion. "are but the lawful weapons of forensic conflict, and undoubtedly have been employed from the time in Greece when Mars himself was tried for murder by a jury of twelve men and acquitted by an equality of votes in the first trial mentioned in his tory by a lury of that number." We think the Georgia court is right.

The President and the Civil Service. In the course of a statement of his views relation to the operations of the civil service law, the President says:

My plan of giving it the greatest possible'use fulness involves the removal of stumbling-blocks from the way of good, honest men who are inclined to its support and demonstrates in every public manner its value as adapted to the every-day affairs of the government

Although this is extremely indefinite it may be accepted as indicative of a purpose to adhere to the intent of the law—a nonpartisan civil service.

It would have been far more satisfactory

to the friends of this reform if the President had named the "stumbling-blocks" which he proposes to remove "from the way of good, honest men" &c.

The one great objection to the law in the minds of most of the influential members of the President's party is that it takes away one of their great perquisites by preventing them from filling the departments wit their benchmen.

This is a "stumbling-block" that cannot be removed without doing worse than murlerous violence to the statute.

If the President means to be understood is intending to make the examinations more practical and less theoretical he is on the right tack. Without intending to make complaint as to the past we have no hesitancy in saying that there is room for improvement in the methods adopted for ascertaining the relative fitness of various applicants for special lines of work.

If the President will see that the soul of the law, its non-partisan character, is kept pure; that competitors are given a fall hauce, and that such methods are employed as shall afford the best practical tests of both positive and comparative fitness he will earn the commendation of all honest friends

Military Education. The adjutant general of the army, in his annual report, has deemed it expedient to call attention to the fact that the law authorizing the detail of army officers to act as professors of tactics and military science in military colleges requires that the institutions to which such details are made shall have a capacity to educate at the same time not less than a hundred and fifty male students. It is the opinion of the adjutant general that the law contemplated that the selected universities should have not only the capacity for educating a certain number of youths, but that at least the minimum number be actually under instruction. He then proceeds to show that of the thirty-seven institutions to which army of ficers are now detailed, only twelve have an attendance of a hundred and fifty or over. while at fourteen it is less than one hundred, and at five others less than sixty. In some cases he believes the details were secured to obtain the services of an officer proficient in mathematics as a professor in

that branch. It will not be good policy for Congress to carry out the manifest purpose of the adjutant general by recalling all the detailed instructors from schools having less than 150 male students in actual attendance.

The officers on duty at these institutions are doing work of great practical utility that is neither local nor sectional in its in tent. They are aiding in the military education of the young men of the republic, and, in so doing, are increasing our national

military strength. In case of war-and we are always liable to such a contingency-it would be of incalculable advantage to have thousands of oung and middle-aged men all over the country who could organize, drill, and dis-

cipline raw troops.

The government has unlimited facilities for the military education of young men. If the West Point academy is not sufficiently capacious let an annex be built. But, unless the officers now on the details referred to by the adjutant general are absolutely needed for army duties, they should not be ordered from the work they now have in hand.

What Does This Mean?

The New York Tribune recently pubished this editorial paragraph :

Warner's friends still wonder why Mr. Dor-helmer's affidavit and Mr. Martine's change of front on the Ward indictments took effect at the same time. Politics and law appear to be mixed here somewhere. Almost everybody seems to be in the

dark. The Tribune, furthermore, says that "the peculiar features of the case are hard to understand." Why was there a "change of front in the Ward indictments," and who was benefited thereby? Why was he let off with six and one-half years' imprisonment, instead of being imprisoned for life, as he might and ought to have been? And why are the wealthy scoundrels who shared the bogus "profits" yet at large?

And, furthermore, it is quite pertinent in this connection to ask why the wealthy engravers and printers of the Brazilian counertelt notes are yet at large? They boldly engaged in counterfeiting the national currency of a friendly nation nearly eight months ago, to the amount of several million dollars, in violation of the law of Congress, approved May 16, 1884, but they have been arrested. What are our assistant district attorneys paid for ? Where

### Selling Sovereign States.

The Sonora correspondent of a Londo financial journal seriously advocates the sale of that state by Mexico to the United tates, and the Mexican Financier, of the 24th ultimo, treats the proposition as serious enough to demand a reply, although the editor says he has beretofore expressed his disapproval of the sale of a single inch of Mexican territory to any government what

When this matter was first broached, as long ago as last June, the REPUBLICAN ook occasion to demonstrate its absolut absurdity. There is no power lodged in the federal government of Mexico, or in any other federation or republic, to dispose a state, nor can a state dispose of itseif. The Financier, pursuing the only line of argument compatible with common sense, says: The states composing the Mexican union are free and sovereign communities by the ex-ress terms of the constitution. It it were possible for any state to be sold, every principle of equity would direct that the money received should not go to the federal treasury for the benefit of the states in common, but to the people of the state sold. Otherwise the majority the states might speculate on the minority the members of the union. The whole scory on which the correspondent bases his etter is one fatal to the very existence of a detail republic. If a single state could be old, it might happen that, under the impulse r political differences or sectional hostilities, he outlying states might conspire to sell the tate in which exists the capital of the nation the theory of the correspondent is reauguant nevery pairiotic sentiment. Mexico's mani-test diviting is not to be shorn of her territory. ut rather to increase her area by peaceful

It is strange that a reputable newspaper,

an authority on finance in London, should have opened its columns for the discussion of a thing so preposterous as the proposi-

on of its Sonora correspondent. The federal government of this republic ould sell New England to Canada just as readily as Mexico could get up a dicker with our government to fill her treasury by parting with one or more of the border

#### Parties in France.

Now that our own elections are over and he excitement dying out, we have time for such careful consideration of the affairs of or great European sister, the French republic, as has not hitherto been practicable

Telegraphic advices have kept the reader informed of the results of both the recent elections for members of the new chamber of deputies. It is known that the repubpublic sentiment between the first and second elections, succeeded in obtaining a strong majority, but there is no disguising the fact that the party has received a seris warning from the country. On the first ballot the reactionaries about doubled their number of deputies, and on the sec ond trial they gained twenty-six more sents. On Oct. 4 the country elected 180 republicans and 176 reactionaries; on the 18th it chose 242 republicans and 26 reactionaries. If to these 372 republiclonies—where there were no reaction ickets-it will be seen that they will have a the next chamber a majority of 180 votes The new chamber will contain 295 members r more than one-half, who belonged to the old assembly; of this number 22t are re publicans and 72 reactionaries. A classifi ration of the new chamber shows that there are 188 moderate republicans, 165 radicals, 9 independents, and 202 anti-republicans There are already numerous demands for an investigation against reactionary members and it is not unlikely that some of thes elections will be annulled, but for all prac-tical purposes we now know the respective trength of the parties in the next chamber

To show the warning given to the repub cans we may say that at the last general election in 1881 the reactionaries polled only 1,500,000 votes, while this year they have polled 3,500,000. With a majority of 180 votes the Republions would be able to have their own way f they were united, but the great question

at this moment is, Can they sink their petty mbitions and agree upon a common policy! While the moderates are numerically a little stronger than the radicals, they can form no ministry without their consent, for it is the radicals who have gained the victory and who will practically be the masters of the new chamber. The progress of the country toward radicalism is shown by the fact that while the chamber of 1877 was pure left, that of 1881 was union republican, and now it will be extreme left. From 70 or 80 the radicals have jumped to 150. This increase has naturally led them to claim that the country demands a more vigorous policy, and a different one from that pursued by the opportunists in the last chamber, and they are already indicating the principal points in the new legislative problem.

While extreme partisans like Rochefort, Michelin, and Camelinat consider that the first questions to be decided are the separation of church and state, the election of nagistrates, suppression of the senate, and a reduction of taxes, the more serious mem bers seem willing to agree upon a policy that shall have for base the abandonmen of colonial expeditions and the reform of the home administration. In fact, an examination of the manifestoes issued by the candidates elected shows that 200 republicans were chosen as opposed to an immedi ate abrogation of the concordat, and as for the suppression of the senate 220 candidates declared themselves hostile to this change. The election of magistrates was not a lead ng issue in the compaign, and there were very few republicans who promised this re orm. Another demand made by a very few of the extreme radicals is the trial of M. Jule Ferry, for his action as minister in the Tonuin affair, but this wild idea will certainly not meet with sufficient encouragement to become a reality. Upon two points it will be possible for the various sections of the party to agree, viz, the abandonment of further colonial enterprises and the realization of a policy of economy. It is upon this basis that an attempt is now making bring about an understanding.

The session of the chambers will be exiting, if not stormy, but friends of the republic on this side of the ocean have learned that storms and crises are not signs of imminent danger.

The results of the warning of Oct. 4

have been salutary and the good effects will be lasting. The republic will give up its dangerous foreign policy and the government will address itself to domestioncerns. We believe the French republic has come to stay.

The Constantinople "Express."

We are in receipt of the Constantinop Daily Express-published in English and French-of the 13th ultimo, containing an interesting letter from Mr. Edgar Whitaker the proprietor, who is now acting as his own war correspondent, having just crosses the double Balkan range. He says:

All the country between Lom-Palanka and Sofia was in a lively state of military activity. In all the townships through which we passed bands of volunteers were drilling, and every Russian officers having been recalled to Russia. We passed many detachments of volunteers, one of whom usually carried the military band, invariably consisting of an accordion, the arrial strains of which he made heard whe ver he saw any body coming.

The condition of the country he rep sents as in an unsettled condition. For midable bands of brigands are making their appearance all along the mountain roads.

# Where Is That Surplus?

The REPUBLICAN does not desire to be btrusive, but it must insist on again re ninding Mr. Hendricks that the great American public is longing to hear a few ncisive words from his eloquent tongue on the interesting and important question of urplus revenues.

If Mr. Hendricks told the truth in his ampaign of 1884, public funds have been steriously gotten away with to the extent several hundred millions.

We do not charge that there has been any such disappearance, but it it impossible to vindicate the treasury without convicting Mr. Hendricks of having perpetrated the post gigantle inveracities that were ever instructed by an American statesman.

It would seem to be time for Mr. Hen dricks to give an opinion as to what dispo which "a corrupt Republican administration" was charged by him with hoarding in the treasury in violation of every principle All the money in the treasury, including

the hundreds of millions-\$445,000,000 was Mr. Hendricks's statement-of "idle and useless surplus," was counted and handed over to the "reform" administration. No a cent was missing. Although the national finances had been in the hands of "rascals" for twenty-four years, the cash on hand

tallied to a cent with the books. But since the Democratic reform admir tration took charge of the treasury not a dollar of the interest-bearing debt has been paid, and although the "cruel burden of war tariff taxation" still "oppresses the

long-suffering people," that vast surplus has been reduced to a paltry sixty-six millions!

Why are all these things thus, Mr Hendricks? Where is that surplus? Why have not all the people received those bar-rels of flour which you told them the surplus would buy?

REPRESENTATIVES SPRINGER and Townshend predict that there will be "perfect harmony" among the Democrats in Congress in support of the President. That will depend entirely on the position which the President takes on two or three leading questions. We do not suppose there is a possibility that a majority of the President's party in Congress will stand by his silver policy, as formulated in the letter that created so much commotion in the House last spring. There are other issues on which there is equal disagreement.

It is announced that the Holman committee will recommend the organization of a territorial government for the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chick This is what should have been done long ago.

Mn. John Tynnall, the English savant, is out in a severe letter on Mr. Gladstone, in which he is guilty of charging the late liberal ministry with all the bad results that flowed inevitably from the foreign policy of Beaconsfield.

THE country is not quite prepared, as yet, to settle ealmly down in the unloubt-ing belief that Hill would have been de-feated if Whitelaw Reid had not made faces at George Jones.

Breakfast Table Letter to the Presi-

Mr. PRESIDENT: The elections this week in the states of New York and Virginia are destimed to form an important factor in shaping the polley of the country and the action of po ditical parties. It cannot be truthfully dealed that your administration has done much in both states to win a Democratic victory. The wholesale removals made of Republican officials in Virginia, and the appointment of Democrats, dictated by the bosses of that state, gave the Democracy a power they had not before enjoyed since the war. The nomination of Fitzhugh Lee was a direct appeal to the pride of all Virginians who venerated that illustrious man and general-Robert E. Lee, The organization of cavalry companies, equipped in confederate uniform, and traversing the state by day and night, aroused the memories and the prejudices of the war, and succeeded, as intended, to intimidate and suppress the votes of the black men. The frauds practiced on election day by the Democracy were simply limited to the amount necessary to secure majorities when ever needed.

The election of a legislature under such a combination of circumstances becomes a national question, as that body will choose a United States senator. An investigation, therefore, will become necessary, and a Republican Senate will not shrink from or neglect to perform this duty.

The state of New York, the home of the national administration, the Empire State of the Federal Union, that holds in its hands the scales that balance political power between sections, was at once a struggle and a prize an vast, and of such vital importance to your administration and your party for the present and the future, that the strain proved too great

open your humanity. For the time, you left the high plane of you naugural address and descended to practical politics. By your example you taught the young men of this country, if they wanted to win a political victory, they must vote and put up their meney, voluntarily, as you did, without assessment. The same example taught the clerks of departments that it was neither a vio lation of civil service, nor offensive partisanship to leave their public duties, go home to vote, and back up their choice with their

It has been recently stated more what believed to be reliable authority, that Gen-Grant while President gave \$2,000 to aid in the election of Rutherford B. Hayes. This act of Gep. Grant should be viewed in a different ight from that your own case presents be cause you were elected upon the issue demanding a change in such political methods. Then Gen. Grant was a soldier, who did not believe the time had come for the south to rule the republic.

In your inaugural address you invited fair criticism of your administration. The Na-HONAL REPUBLICAN WIll always endeavor t do this, not only fairly but frankly.

Luring the past summer disappointed office seeking Democrats, and many leaders of the Democracy, expressed doubts as to your being a simon-pure Democrat. The recent election gave you an opportunity to remove all this, for it is the simple truth; without your aid in the state of New York the Democracy would thave been defeated. The rank and file of the Mugvumps followed your lead because they all cek office. The truly good, the unearthly, the celestial, like Schurz and Cortix, declined to vote for Hill. In making federal appointments in New York city the New County Democracy obtained the lion's share. For this reason they permitted Tammany to elect Hugh J. Grant sheriff. Thus you perceive the velvet hand of your administration held the Mugwunns and the bosses in line, while Gov. Hill furnished the means, the patronage, and the money to secure lator votes and run the Prohibition ticket The massing of federal and state power, the corporation of the city of New York, the strategy and trickery of Hill, all combined, were required to obtain a majority of less than one per cent, of the popular vote for the Democratic ticket of the state of New York this fall. Mr. President, this short review of the political situation will not fail to impress your mind with the importance of making your message to Congress a center-shot upon all questions you treat. Upon the tariff you can the Ohio plan - a judicious tariff; upon silver, you can say that you desire the mass of gold and silver to associate together upon a par; upon the civil service, you can recommend further legislation; in regard to reciprocity treaties with Canada, Cuba, and Mexico, you can adopt Secretary Bayard's view-that everything must be done to extend our commerce without tying our hands in the collection of taxes. The latter is certainly diplomatic and keen, and may not this be all that is required of a Democratic President in making recommendations to Congress? Commending the interests of the District of Columbia to your considerate and prompt attention, which they require and deserve, this communication is closed with congratulations

turn to the executive mansion THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

upon your recent pleasant journey and safe re-

Heretics at the South [Macon Telegraph (Dem.)] The growth of the tariff idea among the young men of the south has been wonder-ful, considering the times, but it has not been able to find expression at the polls.

"Turn the Rascals Out." Now we have it that our own Mary Au derson has adopted the English trick of turning her toes in. This is abominable Turn the rascals out.

THE MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY He Tells How He Came to Write His Well-Known Prize Ring Rules. [Interview in New York Mail and Express.]

prize-ring rules ?"

"What is the true history of your famous

"Well John Chambers and I wrote them while I was attending school at Cambridge When there I held for two years the light weight championship in the ring. The amateur cups at the annual sparring matches vere prizes that many boxers sought, were prizes that many boxers sought. We then had no definite rules of boxing. Chambers and I were delegated to draft a set of rules. We did so, and I afterward revised them. Hitherto it was difficult to decide, when two men fought, which got the better in scientific points. The rules were written to cover not only scientific points, but any questions that might arise as to which was the best boxer. Well, I rather think the rules were sufficient for all ripg purposes. My father was a good boxer. I think prize fighting rather a brutal exhibition. Of course I am fond of all manly sports, but my time is not given up to them. In Eagland the prize ring has almost been given up. Sports of that kind have been on the decline for some time there. The reason I do not attend many boxing matches is because I find it difficult to keep myself from joining in and knocking some one out. All the pleasure of the exhibition is lost by my wishing to be a participator instead of a spectator.

"America has much to be proud of in fine hen had no definite rules of boxing first pursued by other feet. Nothing can be more healthful and exhibitaring than a brisk walk through the crisp air, or, when the languor of an autumn noon is in the air, to suinter through the sweet perfumed spaces, with congenial companions, of country glades and hillsides. But, although boating, driving, and saddle exercising have almost displaced this most graceful activity, the fact remains there is no other physical movement that so soon restores to the faded face the glow of vigor on lip and cheek and the sparkle of health to the eye as dosa this inexpensive exercise of walking.

The first item of women's dress to demonstrate the expectancy of better times is apropos of the foregoing. The return to fancy hossery this senson is a very decided one, and the feet of fastidious women are bedecked with designs wrought out in beads, embroidered in silks, or realized in lace insertions. Black and all the tones of yellow are the favorite. The insteps may have insertious of black or white Chantilly lace or Valenciennes, or they may be embroidered in a pattarn of moss roses or nasturtiums. Traceries of gold and silver buillon are also used in decorating hoslery. The prices of these confections is ballet range from \$0 to \$60 per pair. They come high, but once on the market the pels of fashion must and will have them.

The past week has been devoted by many

wishing to be a participator instead of a spectator.

"America has much to be proud of in fine lookers. It is carried on to a greater extent and the people patronize and encourage the art. In San Francisco I witnessed a sparring match. I was surprised at the science displayed. Even the amateurs did remarkably well. I have never seen John L. Sultivan box. From what I hear, I rather think he has a great deal of science with his sledge-hammer blows. He makes a rush at his opponent and beats down his barriers of defense. Then, if his opponent could knock him back while he is thus exposed, giving his terrible blows and at times leaving himself unguarded, no doubt the tide would change. Reverse the method of righting now, and attack Sullivan for all that can be gained. The onslaught which he has never been used to astonishes him, and puts him in an attitude of defense, something he never contemplated. The rusher is met by a rusher, and the tug of war is more uncertain than ever. But as I have not witnessed his sparring I cannot enter into any analytical discourse about it. It was the old treever. But as I have not witnessed his sparring I cannot enter into any analytical discourse about it. It was the old tactical discourse about it. It was the old tactics to stand wary and defend until the party attacking was wearied out. The victory was then easy. Sullivan has reversed the order, and has the physical prowess to make it effective. It is a great advantage to understand the art of self-defense with the means nature has provided. It gives courage and confidence to a man, and puts him at ease in any crowd. Look how well our English soldiers fought hand-to-hand with the Arabs of the desert. They understood how to box. If both armies had been unarmed the English boys could have knocked the Arabs blind in one have knocked the Arabs blind in

Grant in the red parlor. The portrait of the dead general has a conspicuous position in the red corridor. The state dining room looks refreshed and tidy with the candelbra upon the table, and the conservatory has received the final touches from the supervising florist. All is in readiness for the coming season. In another week the wide boulevards will be gay with rolling carriages, and calls will get themselves made. Mrs. Hoyt is still at the white house, and Miss Cleveland is expected early next week, when a series of informal morning receptions will be commenced.

Mrs. Manning spent a few days in Albany last week at her old home.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Vilas, who were married at Pullman, Ill., a week ago, are the guests of Postmaster General and Mrs. Vilas. Short Story of Smith.

I have been informed that "Smith" is a name frequently appearing in the Directory, if this be true I know not, my explorations, thus far, having stopped short of that varied, interesting, and valuable annual.

All at present engaging my mind is a recollection. Some years ago I was peculiarly situated. The circumstance will be made clear by the following incident.

One afternoon the door bell of my residence rang. The faithful Bridget instantly attended the summons.

A gentleman stood without.

"Does Mr. Smith reside here"

"Faith, an' he does not."

"I was directed to this part of the street."

"Shure an' you was directed right."

"Then you know where I may find him?"

"I do."

"Where?"

Striams of Joshusare General and Mrs.

Secretary and Mrs. Whitney have rented the house 1777 Mussachusetts avenue, owned by Mrs. Heard, for the period required to complete the projected improvements upon the Freilinghuysen house. Work upon the ball room is now going forward, and that festive feature of the house will be a worthy acquisition, duly appreciated by the dancers of society. Mrs. Whitney will be in the city next week.

Mrs. and Miss Heard are spending a few days with Mrs., Endicott before leaving for New York city.

"I do."
"Where ?"
"An the side of us."
"Which side ?"
"Both side,"
"I am looking for Mr. Smith a govern ent clerk."
"They's both government clerks, sir."
"I wish to find Mr. John Smith."

They's both Johns, sir.' "They's both Johns, str."

And it was true.

The puzzled visitor, after expressing his thanks to the amused Bridget, resorted to the next door on the right. A few words there with the servant, and he retired, to resort to the next door left of my dwelling. That he entered—and so ends the short story of Smith.

8. D.

### AMUSEMENTS.

ALBAUGH'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE. "The Devil's Auction," on the order of, but sid to be a vast improvement upon, the "Black rook," is to be the attraction at Albaugh's ext week. The scenic effects and bailet are of the highest order, especially the latter. The Grand English Ballet Troupe from the Royal Alhambra Theater, consisting of twenty-four coryphees and two secondss, will present nine new ballets. The premiers are Miles, Laurent, Colalenui, and Spinaportue. The specialtie will introduce the Garnella Brothers, acrobate extraordinary, Miss Louise Dempsey, Mr. J. B. Dyllyn, Albert Martinetti, and Mesora, Maand Lorde.

THE NEW NATIONAL. "The Rag Baby," so well known and popular ere as to searcely need an introduction, will old the boards at the National next week. John T. Craven, Albert Riddle, Marion Ele tosa France, and Marie Reynolds appear FORD'S OPERA HOUSE,

Rosina Vokes, with her talented comedy company, will present "The Tinted Venus; or Tweedle's Dream," at Ford's next week, intro luced with a comedy called "In Honor Sound" and an absurdity, "My Milliner's Bill." John Stetson is managing the company, which is fresh from London, and a most enjoyable en-tertainment is insured. There are matinees on Wednesday and Saturday. THE DIME MUSEUM.

That famous and most exciting drama, "Th Pavements of Paris," will be presented at the Dime Museum next Monday, its principal character being assumed by Mr. Belmer, ready renowned therein as unapproachable. HERZOG'S OPERA HOUSE.

to their beautiful house on Rhode Island avenue.

Col. and Mrs. N. L. Anderson and their interesting family are settled for the season in the preity baronial castle on K street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins are again in their delightful home on Dupont circle.

Mr. John W. Thompson, president of the Metropolitan Bank. entertained a large party at dinner on Wednesday. The guests were the Chief Justice and Mrs. Waite and Miss Waite, Gen. and Mrs. Wm. B. Hazen, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Wilson, Judge Shellabarger, the Misses Lizzie and Mary, Shellabarger, Miss Ida Thompson. Col. and Mrs. J. Q. Foster, Miss Edith Foster, and Miss Warren. Mr. Thompson wished to assemble as many as possible of the Washington people who had been across the ocean last summer, and he succeeded in bringing together an enjoyable and congenial party.

Miss Helen J. Nichols, niece of Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Staples, will be married to Mr. G. De Witt at the Epiphany Church on Wednesday evening.

Mr. L. B. Bryan will marry Miss Emily R. That most astonishing and entertaining pernage, "Kit, the Arkansaw Traveler," accom-inted by those precious old bibulous beats, e Judge and the Major, will arrive in Washington on Monday and stop awhile at this use. "Kit" has been going the rounds just firen years, and "said his say" 4,375 nights. "herefore, we may readily believe no halt will occur in the story on the coming occasion for repeating it. His insatiably thirsty companns, those full-blown, red noses of humanity e wise Judge and the valiant Major, are a uch alive as ever. "Kit's" reception through out the land has been gloriously enthusiastic. Talented son of a talented father, Henry Chan fran will happily recall to our older play-goer the late Frank S. Chanfrau, and to our younge promises a revelation of curious characte greatly to be enjoyed and long to be rome bered. An efficient company, including sever well-known artists, will support the promine

#### ABOUT PEOPLE. GEN. R. L. GRANGER, U. S. A., is at the Ebblit.

Williard's.

SECRETARY MANNING has returned from New HOS. CHARLES H. GIBSON, of Maryland, is

HON, WM. D. KELLEY, of Philadelphia, is a he Riggs. THE leave of abscuce of Capt. John B. Babcock, 5th cavalry, is extended two months.

Liker, Jons T. Sullivan has been detached

m the Brooklyn and granted six month THE resignation of Cap Warren C. Beach Ith infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect June s, 1886, until which ime he has been granted a leave of absence. Hon, Renear Jongeron, judge of the county ourt at Harrisonburg, Va., died yesterday

dinors this week in nonor of the meanly at birthday. The first, given om Tuesday at the legation, was a m st enjoyable affair. The house was decorated with chrysanthomums throughout, making a pleasing picture. There were present several members of the Cabinet and heads of bureaus. The dinner at Willard's on Wednesday was a fruly magnificent affair. The diplomats present had a pleasant reunion.

Mrs. S. M. Bryan, who was thrown from her carriage a week ago, has recovered entirely from the shock and the bruises gecived. Master Charles was not so fortunate, as his bruiese are still painful, and the tops of three teeth are broken off.

C. F. Rand and bride, of Milwaukee Wis., were in the city last week. Mr. Rand is the auditor of one of the leading railways running out of Milwaukee, and Mrs. Rand is the daughter of a prominent official of the Milwaukee and Chicago road. She is a very beautiful and talented lady, and is very popular in society. aged 63. He was for many years auditor of the state of Virginta before the war, and was a member of the confederate congress. Is anticipation of approaching death Scuator thaton has deeded all his property to his son, Fred, Sharon, and his son-in-taw. Frank G. Newland, in trust for his heirs. His estate is calved at \$5,000,000, and embraces eveds, California, Missouri, and the District Columbia. It is to be divided into three equal portions among the children-Clara, Fred. and Flora (Lady Hesketh)—or their heirs. The three children of Clara, who is de-ceased, will each receive one-third of her share. The deed ignores all other relatives of An American Actress.

An American Actress.

[New York Herald.]

A few years ago there appeared on the New York stage a very young and very pretty girl, who came from the west possessed of a very promising talent for acting and a decidedly unbecoming wardrobe. "There is the making of a great actress here," said her metropolitan public after looking at and listening to the rather frightented young person; "and if she will study fashion plates as well as Shakespeare we shall see her talent and her beauty developed to advantage."

The young actress took the lesson to heart, and the development of her histrionic and physical gifts went hand in hand to the gratifying ond predicted for them, un'll today she holds a well deserved and honorable position in the ranks of her profession. It is seldom that a story of the stage comes to so pleasant a conclusion, and ambitious and pretty girls need not injudiciously rush to the footlights expecting a triumph which Miss Mary Anderson has taught them is possible to some. Hers has been a success due not alone to exceptional talent and a fine presence, but one that has come to her as the result of patient, indefatigable, intelligent development of natural gifts.

The public perceived long since that Miss Anderson was winning her way by legitimate methods and faithful work, and they rejoiced with her over her first successes. They perceive now, on her return from alroad, that praise did not dull the edge of ambition, as it is evident that she has been a diligent student during her absence. They

abload, that praise did not dull the edge of ambition, as it is evident that she has been a diligent student during her absence. They have extended to her during her present en-gagement in New York, therefore, a "wel-come home" intended not alone as a recog-nition of the actress, but as a stamp of their approval of the fact that she had been a faithful student of her art since she attained the point which she first aimed to reach. The Natives of the Caroline Islands.

The people of the Caroline Islands, says a writer in the New York Telegraph, belong to the same well-formed, brown, comparatively intelligent Pacific race as the Hawailans and New Zealanders, and, like them, alas! have suffered much in numbers, in physique, and in morals by contact with a certain class of whites. The Caroline natives are great traders, both among themselves and with Europeans. At present the principal articles bartered with Europeans for Iron goods, tobacco, spirits, bottles, &c., are trepang and ecocanut oil. Europeans are settled in several of the islands, mainly Ponaps and Yap, and do considerable business with whalers. Yap is the most important of the Caroline islands. It contains about sixty native villages and about 10,000 inhabitants. Both English and German houses have trading establishments there, the Germans predominating. They do a large business in rumselling, and have already done their duty in decreasing the population of the island and the neighboring ones. Yap possesses a good harbor for sailing vessels on the south side, and several harbors available to steamers—one on the north side, with a very nar-The Natives of the Caroline Islands.

ide, and several harbors available to steamside, and several harbors available to steamers—one on the north side, with a very narrow entrance. The island is described as
very pretty. Its highest peak reaches 1,200
feet above the sea. The natives are of powerful build. Their skin is of a brownish
bue. Their disposition is said to be peaceful. They are independent in spirit. They
want nothing from foreigners except small
cannon, a few knives, and a certain kind of
stone which is brought from the Pelew islands. These stones, which resemble millstones in general appearance, take the place stones in general appearance, take the place of money among the Yaps.

#### European Steamship Subsidies.

European Steamship Subsidies.

[Philadelphia Press.]

A merchant marine, said Gen. Tremaine the other night, in his exceedingly able address before the Church Congress, is not sentiment but security. So, at least, our European brethren regard it. Austria has subsidized steamboat companies for a period of ten years, at the rate of \$1,000,000 per annum; Hungary for the same period, at about \$100,000. England pays, according to the importance of the postal service, something over \$3,000,000 per annum. The average duration of concessions of France are from fifteen to twenty-four years, the annual sum about \$6,500,000. Spain's concessions last from six to eight years, and the amount paid is \$1,000,000 annually. Belgium gives guarantee of average return, which cos's about \$2,000,000 a year, and which will not expire for thirteen years. Holland expends for this purpose \$553,000, and will continue to do so for ten or affteen years to come. The merchant marine of Italy costs the government about \$2,000,000 annually, while Germany has recently taken up the matter vigorously, and will not be left behind in the race. It is not likely that sentiment alone prompts these vast expenditures.

Perpetual Leap Year in Utah.

Perpetual Leap Year in Utah.

[San Francisco Alta-California.]

"In Salt Lake, you know, it is perpetually leap year, and a lady can ask a man to marry her if she desires to risk the chances of a refusal. Not many of them do so, though, as a general rule, but papa (Brigham Young) had a great many offers. Aunt — asked him to marry her, I'm sure," she (Mrs. McAllister) continued, adversaling the latter contents to be refused. dressing the latter sentence to her moth whereupon a pleasant dispute over the pro-posed ensued, which was finally ended by the younger lady's positive declaration: "Well, I just know he would have married her un-less she had asked him."

Then to the reporter she said: "Aunt Aun Eliza proposed to papa too."

"Don't be too sure of that, my dear," in-terposed the mother.

erposed the mother.
"Well, if she didn't her mother did, anyhow. The old lady kept calling on pape until finally he gave in and married her."

A Remote Contingency. Perhaps we will get to understand the haracter, purposes, and methods of the resent administration by and by.

Asking the Flowers.
Tell me, daisy, ere I go,
whether my love is true or no.
—(Buffalo Nyws,
Tell me, purple hollyhock,
Is this dicer worth a block?
Tell me, snowy mignonette,
Is the pug a proper pet?
Tell me why thousand things;
Tell me why thousand things;
Tell me why thousand things;
Tell me why the rural yop
Fries his steak and mutton-chop;
Teil me why the German fails
When he mixes gin cocktails;
Tell me why the "peeler" creeps
In some areaway and sleeps;
Tell me why the damsel stops
At every window when ahe shops;
Tell me, golden honeysuckle,
In the breezes softly blowting,
Tell me, do, you dark-blue huckleBerry by the wayside growing,
Tell me what I'd better do,
For I'm feeling rather blue.
Then the flowers in somo rous
Chorus Asking the Flowers. Chorus Cried, in their light-hearted sport: "Bet a hat on Davenport."

IN CHINA AND CLAY. [Philadelphia Times.] Card-receivers are now almost invariably of

Copeland ware is in great demand for dinner In tea sets the Crown Derby china is as pop-Cupid in a bonnet is one of the newest cute things in bisque. Quite a fancy exists for flower vases of royal Saxe china. Some elegant claret jugs now come in Worcester china. The collection of fancy china is the very latest popular craze.

A great deal of the new decorated Italian majolica ware is being sold. For the dining room game pieces are now xecuted in porcelain bas-relief. Blue Flemish delf is coming much into vogue, t is very appropriate for half decoration. All Japanese ware has to a considerably exent been supplemented by European pottery

Koochi water bottles, Tokio vases, Owari dates and all sorts of Japanese ware are plenti-Curious little ornaments are now being made, opied after those found by Schlieman in old

One of the most charming figures in fine clay just issued is "Lorely," the German maiden of the Rhine. The new cerulian bine is popular in pottery and spelent Peruvian shapes are being exten-tively copied.

Terra coita busts are in high favor. The best trown and most popular pair at present are 'Alsace and Lorraine." Large and striking figures are now executed in the Barbottae ware, which s out with only flowers in relief. Lovely clay statuettes are now being made in Napies, in which the skin is made a natural tint and different to the drapery. WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID.

ome Pertinent Facts About Southern Politics-Why Mahone's Democratic Successor Should Not Be Scated.

"The Republican senators should receive so man into the Senate from Virginia at the expiration of Mr. Mahone's term except be be a Republican. To permit a Dem-ocrat to succeed Senator Mahone would be

The above sentiment was pressed today by Maj. Powers, one of the best-known Republican statesmen of North Carolina, It fell so forcibly upon your correspondent's ears that he immediately inquired

ent's ears that he immediately inquired what was meant by it.

"I mean," replied Maj. Powers, "that Virginia has elected a Republican legislature, or, if she has not elected it, she had the votes to do so, and was only deprived of it by the most outrageous frauds imaginable. A great deal has been said in the north about the corruption perpetrated by the Democrats in the south, but it has never yet been made clear to the northerners how this rape of the ballot-box was brought about. I will tell you how the Democrats control the elections in North Carolina, my own state, and I may add that the same state of affairs exists in Virginia. By the most audielous frauds which have ever been perpetrated in the south a constitutional convention was elected about ten years ago which changed the constitution most audacious frauds which have ever been perpetrated in the south a consistutional convention was elected about ten years ago which changed the constitution, so as to make these frauds easy, and ever since that change of the constitution, or, I may say, since a new constitution was made for the state so as to put the posities into the hands of those controlling at that time, it has been just as impossible for the Republicans to get fair elections and for a colored man to vote as it has been for the people to take wings and if y away. It was understood before this constitutional election that the delegates chosen were to make a constitution of the kind now on the statule books, and the state was in a turmoil of excitement for some time. Although the most desperate intimidation and corrupt use of money was everywhere seen the Republicans actually elected a majority of two of the delegates. Before the reports were sent in, however, the highest toned Democratic members in Congress from North Carolina at that time, and I may say at this time, telegraphed to the managers of the state Democracy to hold back certain precincts, and make the returns Democratic for the purpose of saving the state. The convention was organized by the bourbons after a deadlock of three or four weeks, and there was so much excitement and such prospects of a riot that the state militia were called out and the constitution under which the people there now live was enacted. I only mention this disturbance in the election constitutional convention, and making of the constitution to show that even in that the bourbons were desperate, and resorted to the most disbolical acts to carry out their purposes.

convention, and making of the constitution to show that even in that the bourbons
were desperate, and resorted to the most
disholical acts to carry out their purposes.

"The constitution? provides that the governor, I believe, or the legislature, shall
choose the commissioners of the several
counties. In all states north, and in fact
in nearly every state throughout the Union,
county commissioners are elected the same
as other officers. But our county commissioners, as soon as they are chosen by the
chief executive, meet on the first Monday
in August and choose auditors for the several counties. These auditors levy taxes
and perform the same functions that
county auditors dolthrough the north. The
magnistrates throughout the state, or justices
of the peace as they are commonly
called, are appointed by the same
power that selects the county commissioners.
The magnistrates choose the election boards,
so you see that the governor controls all
the machinery of the elections. Although
our laws provide for the selection of Republicans upon election boards, such Republicans upon election boards, such Republicans as are of no benefit to the party are
always selected. The majority of each election board are invariably appointed by the

cion board are invariably appointed by the governor upon the recommendation of the Democratic central committees. The whole ballot-box machinery and everything that pertains to the election is therefore in the direct control of the Democracy."

"Who 2directs the frauds at the ballot-boxes." was asked.

"Custom is sufficient to direct the frauds," quietly replied the major, "the machinery is so old and works so well that it almost goes without saying that a certain quantity of Republican votes in ignorant localities are kept out of the ballot-boxes, or if cast are not counted. The surest and most popular way in which the negro vote is kept out of the Republican score is by the formation of the negro collection precincts. It is proverbial throughout North Carolina that the negro precincts are from three to five times as large as all the white precincts. My home is in New Berne. There, as in all places through this state, the negroes are colonized in one portion of the city. There is one negro precinct, I remember, at my home in which are about 500 black voters, and probably 25 or 50 white votes. The other election precincts, in which are white people mostly, run from 200 to 250 votes. Now, the Democrats, on the morning of the election, go to the polis in the negroe precinct and cast their vote the first thing. The Democratic votes are in generally before the forenoon is well worn. When the negroes come up to vote they find a great crowd of white Democrats, and they have to withstand a castechism that almost invariably results in the defeat of their ballot. The Democrats begin by challenging the colored voters. They ask them all kinds of idiotic questions, such as what their religion is, where their children go to sel ool, what church they attend, how old they are, who their forefathers were, who their ballot is the defeat of their ballot. The Democratic begin by challenging the colored voters. They ask them all kinds of idiotic questions, such as what their religion is, where they are not you demand that some wel

The Democrats, who cluster about the ballot-boxes on election days, and those who are in charge of the ballot-boxes and are on the beards of election, are in the most desperate frame of mind, and are ready to execute almost any act of desperation because they feel that the whole judicial machinery, clear up to the supreme court of the state, is in the hands of their own party. This is the reason why I say that only a Republican should be admitted to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Mahone. Virginia is Republican by very many thousands majority. It is my opinion that the Senate will take some steps in the matter, which will eventuate in a change of affairs in the south. The condition of the ballot-box in Virginia and North Carolina is more deplorable, and calls for more radical treatment, if possible, than did slavery a score and a half years ago."

## Uncle Dana Lectures.

[New York Sun.]
Our disconcerted contemporaries have
een rudely awakened to the primary conbeen rudely awakened to the primary conditions of newspaper existence. They mission took their relation to their missiers. They forgot that the imagined power of the press amounts to nothing, except as it proclaims the will and registers the deepest convictions of the people. The people means the many, not the few. In this American community the power is lodged where the votes are—in the lands of the hard-working millions. With them and them alone it lies to determine the usefulness and authority of newspapers and the fat of public men.

Wifely Economy.

Lady (to grocer)-I notice you keepgars. Grocer-Yes, mum. Only a dollar and a Greer—Yes, mum. Only a dollar and a half a box, mum.

Lady—Is it possible? Why, my husband semetimes pays as high as fiften cents apiece for cigars. You can send a couple of boxes. It's the height of folly for him to buy cigars at retail when they can behad for so much less by the box.